Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 1, } CHARLOTTE, N. C. APRIL 20, 1841. { NUMBER 7.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, a *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party—the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1841.

ORDERED by the Court, (a majority of the magistrates being present,) that notice be given in the Charlotte papers, for all the Justices of the Peace in the County, to appear on Tuesday of April Term next, to take into consideration the propriety of building a new Court House.

TEST,

B. OATES, c. c. c.

April 6, 1841.—tcw.

State of North Carolina.

By His Excellency, JOHN M. MOREHEAD Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in Chief, in and over the State aforesaid:

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof,) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Election for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections: Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Asembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (Revised Statutes of N. C., Chapter 72d,) and to the end, that the freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returing Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this, my proclamation, further "require the Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time" aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representaties" in the next Congress.

L. S. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor:

JA: T. LITTLEJOHN, Pri. Sec. 4–3

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified, that in obedience to the Proclamation of the Governor of this State, Polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, *on Thursday, the 13th of May next*, to elect a member for this District to the 27th Congress of the United States; when and where all qualified, are requested to attend and vote.

THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, April 7, 1841.

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry.

74 *Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.*

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

ormerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-r

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times.

THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 840.

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courrr, weekly, to the amount of $3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. HAMPTON'S School for the tuition of Young Ladies in Music, was opened on the 15th ultimo. She will give lessons at her residence, nearly opposite and very convenient to the Female Academy, on the following terms:

Per Session of five months, in advance $16

" " " " *end of Sess.* 20

Mrs. H. hopes, from her experience in teaching, and by unremitting attention to the improvement of her pupils, to receive a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

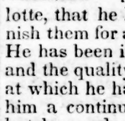
Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-f

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention.

[Charlotte, March 5, 1841.



Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2-f

PROSPECTUS

Of a political newspaper, to be issued from the office of "The North Carolina Standard," to be entitled

THE EXTRA STANDARD:

THOMAS LORING, *EDITOR.*

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to democratic Republican principles.

The price will be $1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of ONE DOLLAR *in advance*, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of *ten dollars* in advance.

A *specimen number* will be issued in a few days.

Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

T. LORING.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.

A Hoax—Almost!—It seems that the veritable Inaugural Address of Gen. Harrison, was received at Erie, Pa., in the Globe, in advance of the Intelligencer or any other paper, and was issued by the Observer, the democratic paper there, some six hours earlier than by either of the whig papers of the place. The Observer states that the leading whigs having read it over and over again, pronounced it an entire hoax, got up in ridicule of Old Tip; and although one of the federal papers finally issued it in an extra, the other absolutely refused to give currency to what it openly pronounced an imposition! The next mail, much to the chagrin of these good people, brought the selfsame message in accredited "whig" papers; and a powerful effort was made forthwith to discover beauties that had been so strangely overlooked, and to induce those who a few hours before thought it ridiculous, to sing pæans in its praise, but, at the last dates, without success!—*Albany Argus.*

Rail Roads in the United States.—A corespondent of the Philadelphia Gazette says:—There are now three thousand three hundred and nineteen miles of Rail Road completed, and in daily use in the United States, constructed at a cost of eighty-six millions of dollars, and yielding an average profit of seven and a half per cent. Besides these, the Rail Roads which are in progress of completion, and those projected, will make about ten thousand miles of Rail Road in the United States.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Albany Cultivator.

PLOUGHING

Farmers have been considerably divided in opinion on two points connected with ploughs, or rather with ploughing: one of these regarding the manner in which the furrow slice should be turned over; and the other, the depth to which land should be ploughed. Some have contended that the furrow slice should never be laid flat, but always in such an inclined position, that the edge of one slice should just rest on the next one, leaving under the edge so raised, a vacancy nearly as deep as the thickness of the furrow slice.—This, it is contended, is advantageous, by hastening decomposition, and by allowing water to pass freely off without injury to young plants. Other farmers maintain as strenously, that the furrow slice should in all cases be laid perfectly flat, or reversed in such a manner that a field after ploughing should be as level as before, the plough simply reversing the surface of the slice. In this, as in a majority of controverted points, our experience and observation leads us to conclude that both sides are partially wrong. We have found that, if on lands strong and with a tenacious or impervious subsoil, which retained for some time what water fell upon it, the furrow slice was slightly lapped, so as to leave a space below, young plants suffered less from a wet season, or an undue accumulation of water, than they would if the furrow slice was fully inverted, and the surface made smooth and even. On the contrary, we have been led to believe that on a light soil, or one inclining to be dry and porus, it was better to invert the surface completely, and by rolling, render the surface smooth, and its particles as compact as possible. A surface so treated, will retain its moisture longer than if left in a state more loose and friable, and the conducting power will be increased by the particles being brought more closely in contact. Let the farmer, then, whose subsoil is impermeable to the water, lay his furrows as dipping as he pleases; the more space below, the better for him; but on a light porus soil, lay the surface flat, and make it as dense as it well can be.—The benefit, which compressing sandy soils confers, is well understood in Norfolk in England, where the [illegible] of the horse in feeding the turnips in the field, is considered not the least beneficial part of the culture required for the production of wheat.

Nearly the same remarks may be applied to the other controverted point, viz: that which relates to the depth of ploughing must be determined by the soil itself; by its condition, in reference to a supply of vegetable matter in the soil, and the depth to which it has been formerly ploughed. Where the stratum of fertile soil is thin, and the subsoil, no matter from what cause, incapable of promoting vegetation, it is bad policy to bring this infertile subsoil to the surface, as a stratum in which seeds are to germinate. And where the soil is permeable to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches, or as low as the plough can penetrate, and is filled with fertilizing materials, deposited by the processes of nature, or by manure applied to the surface in cultivation, then the plough may run deep without fear of injury to the present crop, and the certainty of benefit of the future ones. We think the true method of rendering any soil deep and fertile, is to plough no deeper, and bring up no more of the infertile earth at a time to the surface, than can be thoroughly corrected by manures, to be incorporated with it, and thus made friable and productive. At each successive ploughing, if this course is followed, the soil will be gradually deepened and rendered productive to any desired depth. By pursuing this course of manuring and ploughing, Judge Powell rendered his soils fertile to the depth of fourteen inches, and where the roots of plants have this depth of good earth to range in and seek their food, the farmer can hardly fail of securing first rate crops. Every part of a soil so prepared, is fit for the germination of seeds to the lowest depth to which the plough can reach; and the more thorough the ploughing is given the greater will be the surface exposed to the benefits of aeration, or the ameliorating influences of the atmosphere. One of the greatest differences between the old and the new husbandry, depends on this question of ploughing. In the old mode, the plough was used year after year to the same depth, and the manure applied with reference to the crop solely, while the improvement of the soil was wholly left out of sight. As a natural consequence, "there was no depth of soil," and when manure failed, the fertility of the land was gone, with scarcely a possibility of renovation under such a process. In the new husbandry, the permanent improvement of the soil, by gradual manuring and deepening, is kept steadily in view; and hence the accumulation and use of manures has received an additional importance. The garden is usually far the most fertile part of the farm, and this is brought about by the gradual incorporation of manures with the subsoil raised at each successive ploughing, until the requisite depth and fertility is gained. On lands long ploughed to a uniform depth, as they were under the old system, the pressure of the plough on the same surface, gradually formed an impenetrable strata, thus forming a fatal obstruction to the roots of plants, where it did not naturally exist. In England, on soils inclining to clay, and which have been under the plough occasionally, or almost perpetually for centuries, this impermeable plan is common, and one of the most decided advantages found to result from the subsoil plough, is the breaking up and demolition of this artificial obstruction to the spread and depth of the roots of plants. On the old cultivated fields of New England, the same difficulty exists, more or less, and can be removed, and the soil rendered fertile by the same means so successful abroad.

The too frequent ploughing of land is not to be recommended in any case, and unless absolutely required to destroy foul weeds, it should receive no further moving than is requisite to fit it for a crop. The great mistake of Tull, was that ploughing or pulverization would supersede the use of manuring. But experience shows, what indeed philosophy inculcates, that beyond a certain point, ploughing is injurious; and that, though essential benefits are derived to the soil from the action of atmospheric agents, manuring in some form, is indispensable to successful farming. It may be said that an application of manure should take place every time land is either ploughed or cropped. On land that has been brought to a high state of fertility, the decomposition of the rich sward will usually prove a sufficient dressing for a single crop; but for a repetition or rotation of crops, manures cannot be withheld without a certain deterioration of the soil, and a probable lessening of the crop. Ploughing and manuring must go together, and without this combination, each will be found defective and incapable of producing such results as are certain to ensue when both separate processes are skilfully united. We are therefore disposed to consider every decided improvement in the plough as a sure indication of progress in agriculture: a proof that another step in the correction and dissipation of ancient error has been gained; and the way opened and the means provided for still further and more important advances.

Tilling the Earth.—In tilling the earth, some people go upon the same principle that regulates their business intercourse with men. They must be sure to get the advantage of the trade; and if this cannot be secured without, they must cheat and deceive the person with whom they deal. They think to practice the same artifice on old mother Earth.—You will see them on their grounds in the spring, as sly dogs, apparently calculating that the earth has forgotten the exhausting crops that were taken, from her the last year—perhaps they will give a sprinkling of manure, and throw it on so as to make the Earth think there is a noble lot of it. Well, they go to work. But the Earth won't be cheated. She will reward every man according to his works, and *tell the truth in the autumn.* You cannot get the advantage of her as you can with human customers.—Treat her well, and she will reward your expenditures and toil; but attempt to cheat her, and she will make you sorry for it when harvest comes.—*Farmers' Companion.*

Crows.—The Germantown Telegraph furnishes a timely suggestion as to the best manner of getting rid of these troublesome birds. The following plan we are assured, has been successfully practised.

Open a hole about four inches deep, and ten inches wide, in which put a common steel-trap, near a tree or fence upon which they usually alight. Then carefully crumble earth upon the trap until it is concealed; then put an egg near the head of the trap, and raise the earth around the hole so that the crow cannot reach the egg without going into the hole, one side of which is left open to enable him to do so. In endeavoring to reach the egg, he gets upon the trap, which catches him by the legs, and he is then disposed of for the season. A stone should be fastened to the trap, and buried, otherwise he will in his exertions to get away, carry it so that it may be lost. Upon being caught, he will "caw" most violently, and his companions will come to his rescue, but when they find that he has been trapped, they fly to a great height, take off and do not generally return. Should they do so, however, and discover his carcase, they will again become alarmed, and will not return for the season.

Southern Cultivator.

Clover among Corn.—A friend of mine sowed red clover among his corn after going through with the cultivator the last time, the seed was protected from the heat of the sun by the corn; it consequently vegetated very soon, and after the corn was cut off there was a luxuriant growth of clover, which afforded fine pasture for several successive seasons. The red clover is an excellent manure. I have raised a fine crop of Wheat by ploughing in the second growth after harvest.—*Farmers' Companion.*

New way of raising Beets.—A writer in the Farmers' Cabinet says, that the best crop of beets he ever raised, was in alternate rows with corn; the corn was a full crop, and he obtained 300 bushels of beets to the acre besides. The shade of the corn seems to be useful in dry weather as the beet with the corn did better than others in an open patch along side. This was practised in Pennsylvania where it may be more successful than in colder climates, but he would suggest to farmers who have a warm, dry soil an, experiment on a small scale.

To produce varieties in vegetation.—If any who one wishes to satisfy himself as to the change he may produce in many articles of vegetation by selecting the seed from his plants, let him this spring plant two rows of bush beans of the same sort. On one row preserve the earliest pods that appear, removing all which appear afterwards. When ripe let them be gathered and put by themselves. On the other row, preserve those pods only which come from the stocks late—removing all the earlier ones. When these are ripe also keep them by themselves Next spring plant a row of each, side by side, and you will be astonished at the difference. The first ripened beans will be as much earlier in bearing than the last, as was the difference of time from gathering the seed from the two rows planted this spring. Nor is this all; the first will be literally bush beans, growing stiff and low, whilst the other will send out vines and reach quite high.—The beans too within the pod, as to fulness, and even color, will differ.—*Maine Cult'r.*

From the New York Evening Post.

MR. MITCHELL'S FORGERIES.

Wall street was alive this morning with rumors of forgeries said to have been committed to a large amount by a late member of Congress. It turns out that the forgeries were made on drafts purporting to be drawn by the Bank of Orleans at Albion, on the City Bank of Albany, and that the person by whom they ware negotiated was Chas. F. Mitchell. He went into Wall street on Tuesday, and was introduced to several brokers, whom he persuaded to discount the drafts, which were endorsed by himself. Last evening the drafts were returned from Albany, as forgeries, and Mr. Mitchell not being found at his lodgings, it was presumed that he had absconded. About the same time, letters were received from Philadelphia, containing several forged drafts, made by the same bank of Orleans on the Merchant's bank of this city, and endorsed by Mitchell. The drafts, in both cases, were for various amounts, from three hundred to two thousand dollars.

This Mitchell was a member of the last Congress, from the Niagara District, in this State, and for the last eight years has been a resident of Lockport. He was extensively engaged in the flour-mill business, when he was elected to Congress in 1836, and re-elected in 1838. During the last session he was one of the candidates presented to General Harrison for the appointment of Navy Agent to this port. Failing to succeed in this, he became an applicant for a place in the custom-house. Mr. Mitchell has been strongly supported in his applications by the Whig party.

We are told that Mitchell relinquished his claims to the office of Navy Agent on the ground that he should be appointed to the auditorship in the custom house.

The following letter has been addressed by the "honorable gentleman" to the Editor of the Courier:

"SIR: As the circumstances connected with my name, together with the public station I have held, will give rise to a good deal of comment, I deem it not improper to make a brief statement of facts—leaving each one to form such opinion respecting them as he shall choose.

"It always has been the case, so will it be again, that as soon as public reproach attaches to the name of an individual who had been deemed respectable before, instances are sought and fabulously pointed out in his previous history, to show that he always has been an unworthy member of society. I cannot hope to be an exception to this pervading rule; and I dare to say, that there will be found plenty of persons ready to swear that I had always been a very considerable rascal. Now, I own, that up to this day, never in the whole course of my life, have I done an act with the intention of injuring any human being, or of wronging any man out of one cent. I have committed some very great errors—partly my own, partly through others—but never, never before today, a crime. How many persons have been benefited by my good offices it is not for me to say. But I might appeal to the whole population of the county of my late residence to bear testimony to my fair and honorable dealing, to my liberality, and to my uniform kindness to all who I was brought into contact with. I went to Lockport twelve years ago; when I arrived there, I did not know a human soul in the county; I was just out of my minority; I carved out my own path; was successful in business; made money rapidly; had regiments of friends—that is, when I was making money *very fast*; rose to distinction among my fellow men, and in about eight years after my arrival in the district, I was elected a representative to Congress, and under circumstances peculiarly gratifying to my personal vanity; for whilst I received in the district a majority of over one hundred, not another person on the same ticket received any majority at all—including both counties. I am willing to admit that there is a shocking sight of humbug in this world, and especially at this day and date—but whether the people of the 33d Congressional were humbugged in electing me to Congress when I was not worthy, is for them to decide: I have been accused by my enemies of being a great intriguer—of being a great schemer in politics, and I suppose now that I have schemed in other matters they will take upon themselves no doubt great credit for their sagacity, in thus early characterizing me.

"I might tell a tale that would be very interesting to a great many people, but I have'nt time now to do it—I am going to that region where I expect to find many just as good as myself, and quite as good as them I leave behind me.

"I write this calmly, early in the morning, after a sleepless night. What my feelings are no one can imagine. I have before me a path environed with imminent peril. I shall be a wanderer all the days of my life in an unknown land, leaving behind me friends and kindred that are nearer and dearer to me than my own heart's blood, who must all share in the disgrace which attaches to me. I leave behind me my wife and children! May God throw his protecting arm around them, is all that I can say. Am I not punished sufficiently severe for all that I have done? Why, death to me were absolute relief, but I cannot embrace it. I have canvassed the whole ground over carefully. There were three alternatives presented to me:

"To remain and meet my fate in the eyes of all who know me, to commit suicide, or to flee the country. I have decided upon the latter, and for the single reason that I may possibly yet live to rescue my name from every stigma which rests, or may rest upon it. C. F. MITCHELL.

"N. B. I shall not be brought back; for if I were to be overtaken I have provided myself with two *contingent friends*, either of which will spare me the mortification of being brought back like a felon. Death were, under any circumstances, preferable to *that*."

Comparative loss on Gold and Paper, as a Circulation.—From the report of the English Mint and the American Mint, a distinguished English writer, Mr. Page, has ascertained that there is "a loss on gold coin by wear of 4-16 per cent. in a century, which is less than 1-20th per cent. per annum; and so that of every £100 coined in any particular year there would remain over 95*l* 7s. 10d. in real value at the end of 100 years. A comparison is next made of the expense of a paper currency, which, at 2½ per cent. as stated by Mr Norman, is found to be fifty-three times greater than the loss by wear on a gold currnecy. If the expense of a paper currency be 2½ pr. cent. pr. annum, this, on a sum of 20,000,000*l* will amount, in 100 years, to 50,000,000*l*, while the loss by wear of a gold currency of 20,000,000*l*, during the same period, is only 922,000*l*. The difference is therefore 40,078,000."—*Globe.*

A Disappointment.—The abolitionists boasted, while Gen. Harrison was a candidate for the Presidency and after his election, that no slave-holder should ever again be President of the United States, President *Tyler* is, we learn, a slave-holder, in whose election the abolitionists were instrumental. The abolitionists will learn that there is a Power that can overrule the wild spirit of fanaticism, as well as disappoint the ambitous aspirations of crafty and dishonest politicians.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Sale of Bank Stock.—One hundred Shares of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, were sold at Auction last week, and brought $106 per share.

Politics of the Day.

Washington Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

Before this reaches you, you will have been advised, no doubt, of the demise of the President of the United States.

I do not entertain the shadow of a doubt, nor do I believe any candid man will contradict the fact, that the President's death has been essentially produced by the feverish excitement in which his mind has been kept since the day of his inauguration, until he retired to the sick bed from which he never arose. He has been morally, if not literally overwhelmed by the reckless importunities of thousands of marauding office seekers, principally from the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, who have beset him with the ravening maws of hungry tigers, and threatened desertion from his ranks, unless he made room, by the proscription of others, for every man for whom an office could be created, from a Cabinet Minister down to messengers and lamplighters—claiming to have paid the consideration "*for the spoils,*" in achieving the glorious victory which placed it in his power to bestow *any* office, and they, alone, were entitled to fill them.

The good old man—and I believe in my soul he was endowed with a benevolent heart, already worn down by age, fatigue and disease,—was not equal to the crisis his new position placed him in—it is said, he often exclaimed, in the delirium of the moment, "*I am tormented to death by these office-hunters.*"

May we not be permitted to hope that a kind Providence may "come with healing on its wings," and free our beloved country from another "*reign of terror,*" of more portentous import than that of "*alien and sedition law memory*"—and that within the compass of a few days, our political horison will beem forth with a brighter sun and milder sky? If this shall be brought about, consequent on the advent of John Tyler, and under his auspices, then the laurels which a Cæsar won, compared with his, were weeds—and the "mother of States," when her jewels are demanded, like the Roman matron, "*will point to her sons.*"

From another—Washington, April 4.

The death of the President has cast a gloom over our City and drowned all political differences in a sense of the uncertainty of life and the nothingness af human grandeur—"*Sic transit*" is the pervading sentiments; yet, there is much natural speculation upon the result. I hope for the best. If John Tyler is true to his principles—and who will do him the injustice to doubt it?—our liberties are safe. Though not President *jure divino*, he is so by the immediate act of God, and he stands untrammelled before the country. If he prove true to himself and to the cause of which he has ever been the honorable advocate, his fame will be pure and imperishable.

Let us, then, calmly abide the result, and place confidence in the honorable consistency of a son of Virginia, living in her land. Things are more important than names or parties. If Mr. Tyler will save us from the incubus of a Bank of the U. S.—which he has often pronounced to be a violation of the Constitution, which he has sworn to observe—if he will set his face aginst the dangerous scheme of distribution—if he will discountenance the iniquitous Tariff system, &c., &c., what more can the most zealous Republican desire? If faithful to the doctrines of the State Rights school, to the doctrines for which Virginia has ever contended, I, for one, will sustain him with generous confidence, even a sense of duty to my country, which rises above personal and party considerations.

Moreover, the country expects from the character and associations of Mr. Tyler, that he will at once put an end to the miserable system of proscription (inflicted by Webster & Co.) which, by whatever party practised, is degrading, cruel and unworthy of a generous people. It is a system odious to Virginia, above all, and it will be worthy of one of her sons to repudiate it by his elevated and disinterested example. But if, listening to treacherous counsels, or still more treacherous blandishments, Mr. Tyler should sanction the odious and dangerous schemes which Federalism is preparing to rivet upon us, he will lose not only the high reputation he has hitherto sustained, but involve himself in inextricable difficulties. The Abolitionists must desert him at once, as a slaveholder; the Anti-Masons will not be able to stomach a high-minded Virginian. These too factions are lost to him at all events. He must then throw himself upon the original States Rights Republican party, which will manfully support him, if he chooses the right, but which will indignantly frown upon the slightest deviation from the path of honor and rectitude.

APPOINTMENTS.

FROM THE NORTHERN PAPERS.

Founded on Washington Correspondence, &c.

[New York Herald, Washington March 30.]

"The crowd have nearly all disappeared from the city. A large number of removals are to be made on the 1st of April. In the General Post Office Department some twenty-four Clerks are to walk out, besides numerous Postmasters to be appointed. Several Clerks were removed from the Treasury Department to-day—among them Mr. Gouge, the author of the sub-treasury scheme.

"Gov. Wallace, of Indiana, is to be Commissioner of the Land Office.

"Walter Forward, of Pa., is to be 1st Comptroller, in the place of Mr. Barker.

"David Russel of New York, is to be 1st Auditor, in the place of Jesse Miller.

"Geo. C. Washington is to be Commissioner of Public Buildings, in the place of Mr. Noland.

"Mr. Munroe is to be city Postmaster here.

"Mr. Todd, of Penn., is to be Collector of Penn.

"Col. Todd of Kentucky, is to be Minister to Austria, in spite of any opposition.

"Waddy Thompson is to be Minister to Mexico.

Mr. Crockett, late M. C., is the most eligible candidate for the Texian mission.

"Mr. Findlay is to be Postmaster of Baltimore.

"Albert M. Lea, of Tennessee, late of the Army, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the War Department.

"Robert B. Campbell of Alabama, late M C. from South Carolina, is to be Collector of Mobile.

Mr. Calhoun of Massachusetts, is not yet announced as Consul to Havana; but the President has promised it to Mr. Dawson for him. Mr. Calhoun was a speculator in Georgia, and, it is said, was one of those whose operations in that way caused the Seminole war.

"Mr. Graves of Kentucky, is going to Naples.

"*Foreign Ministers.*—It is probable that all our diplomatic representatives in Europe will be soon recalled, with the exception of Mr. Wheaton, at Berlin, and Mr. Cass, at Paris,

N. Y. Herald.

"It is stated in the Signal's letter from Washington, that Washington Irving will certainly be Secretary of Legation to St. James, and that he has applied for the place.—*Ib.* (very doubtful.)

From the Philadelphia North American.

"Cushing of Massachusetts, is spoken of confidently, for Spain. Gov Cass will remain in France until Senator Presan's term expires. J. R. Jackson of Philadelphia, a man of talents and elegant erudition, is talked of with much confidence for Naples. Epes Sargeant (late one of the Editors of the New York Courier) is to receive an attache to a foreign mission, for which he is eminently qualified. It is thought Philip Hone will receive the New York Post Office."

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

"The expectant of office must be patient—for it seems that no extensive sweep will be made for several weeks. Mr. Russel, late member from New York, will have the post of second ssistant Postmaster General, which is the appointing office."

P. R. Freas, Editor of the Germantown Telegraph, has been apointed Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Samuel H. Jens, Editor, has been appointed Postmaster at Nantucket.

The N. Y. Herald says, that the present cabinet "have already appointed nearly half a dozen Editors to office, and he think they might as well stop the further practice of a system which they condemned so much in Gen. Jackson."

A letter in the New York Commercial Advertiser from New Orleans, of the 18th March, reports that "the following appointments are confidently spoken of as being next to official: Martin Duralde, a son-in-law of Henry Clay, Collector of the port; General William Dubuys, Postmaster; Lucien Hermann, Marshal; and Bailie Peyton, District Attorney."

The rush upon the late President has been harassing and oppressive beyond description. We shall give an account from the Hartford Times of the disagreeable scene, which took place at the White House, on the 5th of March, the first day after his inauguration—beset on every hand by the greedy applicants for offices, and his pockets and hands, as well as those of the Marshal of the District, crammed with their papers. The account is drawn to the life.

The Washington Correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, on the 22d writes, that "The city continues filled with the expectants of office, and the rivals regard one another with any thing but that spirit of union and brotherly love "for the sake of the Union," of which we heard so much a short time ago. Every fellow who has the cash or credit to live here until the extra session, will undoubtedly do so, unless his demands are granted previously; and as the heads of departments have as yet worked the guillotine very slowly, the hopes of these lazzaroni seem to be on the future. There have been only about one hundred removals from office so far, but as the federal orators in the late campaign stated that there were some "100,000 office holders," it serves to stimulate the desire of these worthies here to serve their country. Thaddeus Stevens is still undecided as to what *he* will take, but my impression is that the cabinet are not over desirous of hearkening to his desires. Sherrod Williams, a member from Kentucky, is making strong efforts to obtain the Havanna consulship, but such is the rush of applicants for this particular office, and all of them having such equal claims, that it has *formed* quite a subject of discussion in the cabinet, as each man has his own favorite to care for.—A Whig gave me a knowing wink the other morning when I spoke of the slowness of removals—scarcely five a day—that had taken place, and told me to wait until the Virginia elections were held for a general sweep.

It is presumed, that the new acting President will have the same importunities to meet, the same pressure to encounter from the needy and greedy expectants. Unless he takes some determination to limit the number of removals, and applicants for office, his path, like that of his predecessor, will be strewn with thorns.—*Enq.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND—ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

Warlike appearance of matters in Great Britain—Arrival out of Mr. Pickens' Report on the Caroline Affair—Angry feeling in England—Arrival of the Overland Mail from India with late Chinese News—and Tempestous passage of the British Queen.

The steam ship British Queen arrived at New York on Sunday morning, about three o'clock, after a most tempestous passage of 24½ days. All the floats of her larboard paddle wheel, and all the sails were carried away in the storm. The storm that struck her lasted ten consecutive days.

The news she brings is of a most interesting and highly important character. There is a terrible commotion in England, occasioned jointly by the failure of the Chinese Expedition, and the McLeod affair. The packet ship Westchester, arrived out on the 8th with Mr. Pickens' Report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and this occasioned a greater excitement than the news of the failure of the United States Bank.

The London Times printed the whole of the report, with the most abusive comments.

The news from China is of the most gloomy character possible, and very perplexing to England. And the news from Egypt is scarcely less so. The Eastern Question has been opened in a new form. Admiral Elliott has left China for England, in consequence of a palpitation of the heart.

All the markets were affected by the news from America; and on the 8th of March, a report was circulated that a fleet of ten sail of the line is ordered to assemble at Gibraltar, in consequence of McLeod. It is also stated that Lord Palmerston has sent out orders to the Ambassador at Washington to demand the immediate release of McLeod.

We find it utterly impossible, in our limited space, to give at this moment even a synopsis of the comments of the press upon this intelligence; but upon Mr. Pickens' Report, which seems to have created the greatest shock, the Globe says: "The painful effect which this intemperate party document must otherwise produce on the strongly cherished hopes of the people of this country, of an amicable adjustment of the dispute, will be much relieved by the tone of the principal speakers in the debate which ensued on the question of printing the Report."

The Times says: We shall not quote from this offensive and unjust tirade, but we earnestly invoke our readers to study it *in extenso* for themselves, and then judge themselves what chance exists of fair or just treatment for Great Britain from those authorities with which such a catalogue of insults could have originated.

The Dispatch says, "the stoppage of the United States Bank will cause a great deal of misery here as well as in America. Shares which brought two years ago £24, are now anxiously sold at $14 10.

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

A SQUADRON ORDERED TO AMERICA.

The Times and other papers state as a positive fact that some of the squadron, believed to consist of ten sail of the line, which had been engaged on the Coast of Syria, had been suddenly ordered off the Coast of America, to support the remonstrance of the British minister, Mr. Fox, against the "judicial murder of McLeod. (doubtful.)

Infantry for Halifax!—The Times also stated that "three battalions had been put suddenly under orders for Halifax," and adds, "God knows how the home service of the realm could be furnished after their departure."

The Atlas says, "War with America must and will as surely follow upon the murder of McLeod, as the light of the morning follows the darkness of night; but then this war will be a war without any definite object, except revenge for an injury which cannot be otherwise atoned for.

Turkey, Egypt, and Syria.—The Austrian Observer of the 23d ult. states, that intelligence from Constantinople of the 15th ult. informs us that the Sultan's firman granting to Mehemet Ali and his family the Pashalik of Egypt hereditarily, has just been prepared. It would appear, says the London Times, that the Turkish government anticipate a refusal on the part of Mehemet Ali to accept the terms with which his recognition by the Sultan was accompanied.

The Ottoman Porte had addressed a circular to the Ambassadors, announcing to them that the Egyptian affair being concluded, the blockade of the coast of Egypt was raised, and the liberty of commerce re-established.

China, India and Egypt.—By an extraordinary express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the over land mail from India, late intelligence from China, from the several presidencies of India, from Alexandria, and from most of the ports in the Mediterranean, was received in London on the morning of the 10th.

The great object of interest in the intelligence received by this express is the state of the British relations with the Chinese Government. The negociations up to the 18th of December, which is the latest date of the news from Macao, appear to have produced nothing, for the Chinese seem desirous of shuffling and delay.

GOOD NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

The steamer Isis, Capt. Pitcher, arrived last evening from Black Creek. By the attention of one of our correspondents, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following gratifying news of the capture and surrender of a large number of Indians:

Capt. Ker, 2d Dragoons, a day or two since took twenty-one Indians with their Koxa Tustenugee.

Twenty old Indians came in a few days ago at Fort Fanning, and gave themselves up.

Wild Cat has been in at Tampa and gone out to bring his people, and letters to-night say that ninety men were sent out on the 11th, to escort ninety odd warriors on their way in.

About four hundred Indians are already at Tmapa waiting to be shipped—in fact every one writes that the war is over.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

A large number of the citizens of Charlotte and the vicinity, assembled in the Presbyterian Church on the 10th inst., for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with their countrymen throughout the Union, in the loss sustained by the American People in consequence of the death of the late President of the United States, General William Henry Harrison.

On motion of Col. W. J. Alexander, William Davidson, Sen., was appointed Chairman, and Robert G. Allison, Secretary. The following Resolutions were, on motion of Col. W. J. Alexander, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the melancholly intelligence of the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, has just reached us, and we are desirous of manifesting, publicly, our profound regret for this great national calamity.

Therefore be it Resolved, That whilst we bow with reverence to the mysterious decrees of the Almighty disposer of human events, we sincerely deplore the death of this great, good and illustrious patriot, and unite with millions of our countrymen, in testifying our grief at this sudden bereavement.

Resolved, That, as a token of respect for the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of a month.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to request some suitable person to deliver, on a future occasion, an Oration, illustrative of the public and private virtues of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Charlotte Journal and Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, be, each of them requested to publish a copy of these Resolutions.

Appropriate addresses were then delivered by Col. W. J. Alexander, and James A. King.

On motion of Col. W. J. Alexander, the meeting adjourned. WM. DAVIDSON, Chairman.

R. G. ALLISON, Secretary.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER has entered upon the duties of his Office, as President of the United States. Previous to doing so, he took and subscribed the Oath of Office before Judge CRANCH of the District Court.

On Tuesday last, says the National Intelligencer, all the Heads of Departments (except the Secretary of the Navy, who had not then reached the City) waited upon the PRESIDENT, to pay him their official and personal respects. They were recieved with all the politeness and kindness which characterize the new President. He signified his deep feeling of the public calamity sustained by the death of President HARRISON, and expressed his profound sensibility to the heavy responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon himself. He spoke of the present state of things with great concern and seriousness, and made known his wishes that the several Heads of Departments would continue to fill the places which they now respectively occupy, and his confidence that they would afford all the aid in their power to enable him to carry on the Administration of the Government successfully.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Candidates.—The candidates for Congress in this District have met before the people, agreeably to the notices given, at Yont's and the Catawba Springs. We have conversed with several persons who were present at the Catawba Springs; and from them we have the most cheering accounts. Green W. Caldwell, the Democratic candidate, is a great way an overmatch for his opponent; and we can assure our friends at a distance, that all will be well, so far as old Lincoln is concerned. The Democracy, we have good reason to think, are on the alert, and will shew their zeal in the good cause in which they are engaged, on the day of the election, in a way that will teach Federalism a lesson not soon to be forgotten.

We tell our friends in the counties of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus to be up and doing—not to mind the idle rumors which are spread about the country, that Lincoln County is not pleased with Mr. Caldwell. We assure them it is all false. The Democratic party are well pleased with Mr. Caldwell; and are ready to prove it, and will prove it on the day of the election.—*Lincoln Republican.*

An Expedition to California is to leave Missouri in the course of a few months. At a meeting held at Independence, in that State, fifty-eight individuals volunteered for the expedition, nineteen of whom will take their families with them. A place of rendezvous is named. The time of assembling is fixed for the 10th of May.

Death of Solicitor Troy.....We regret to learn that *Alexander Troy*, Esq, Solicitor of the fifth Judicial Circuit, died last week. He had filled the office for more than twenty years.

Judge DICK has appointed *John Winslow, Esq.*, of Fayetteville, successor to Mr. Troy

---

To the People of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Before my arrival at the Seat of Government the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments of the deeply regretted death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the Constitution the efforts to be directed to the accomplishing of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assaults upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the Administration of public affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn "to protect, preserve, and defend."

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view of this, the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the commander-in-chief of the army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of officeholders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accmoplish his object. The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official crops, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme.

I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partisanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no ascerbity of feeling. I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no further." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients which, ultimating in a public debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency that may arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to the disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service.—A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most condign punishment.

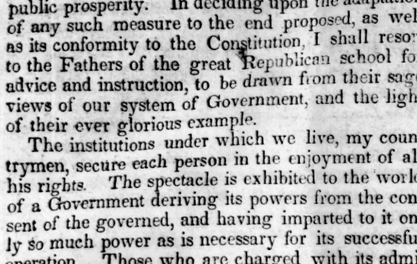
The public interest also demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall

promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to the people for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union. The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends, to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government; and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor. JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 9, 1840.



MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, April 20, 1841.

Democratic Republican Nomination for Congress:

GREEN W. CALDWELL,

OF MECKLENBURG.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. te

☞ *Alteration in Appointments.*—We are requested by Mr. CALDWELL to state, that owing to the arrangement of public gatherings, he has found it necessary to change some of his appointments heretofore published. He will address the People at *File's Muster-ground*, near Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus co., on *Saturday the 22d instant.* At Charlotte on Tuesday of Court, as heretofore published; and at *Zimmerman's Old-field*, Lincoln county, on *Friday the 30th instant.*

The Wheat Crops, in this region of country, are said to look quite promising since the late rains. We have heard no mention made of the appearance of the *fly*, or *chinch-bug*.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* of the 8th instant says: "Having travelled over this and several of the adjoining counties, and conversed with persons from other sections of the State, we are sorry to say that the growing crop of Wheat is unpromising, though we are in hopes that the recent fine rains and good weather will much improve it."

PRESIDENT TYLER.

This gentleman, by an act of Divine Providence, being placed at the head of the Government, the course he may adopt in its administration is exciting deep interest throughout the country. It is a remarkable fact, that during the whole of the heated contest of 1840, Mr. Tyler's opinions were never once called for on the great questions agitating the public mind. He was of course in favor of the election of Gen. Harrison, or he would not have suffered his name to go on his ticket. But all his opinions heretofore expressed, have been in direct opposition to the darling measures of the Federal party. He has made some of the best Democratic speeches on the subject of the currency and banking that we have ever read;—he has ever denounced a National Bank as not only unconstitutional, but inexpedient and dangerous;—during a long service in Congress, he uniformly opposed all measures of internal improvements by the General Government as unconstitutional;—he has always been opposed to a protective Tariff, and warmly approved the course taken by South Carolina in 1832—3, and can he now, it is asked, abandon all his former opinions and principles, and enlist under the Federal Banner of Clay and Webster? We would fain hope not; yet we have our doubts. If Mr. Tyler shows himself worthy his present position, by firmly adhering to his long cherished Virginia Republicanism, what a redemption to our country! What a source of rejoicing to the Democracy throughout the world! He will then receive the support, warm and unflinching, of every State Right Democrat in the Union, and the plaudits of ages to come for his Roman firmness.

☞ Since the above was in type, we find that our remark, above, that Mr. *Tyler's* opinions were not called for during the late campaign, is erroneous. A Committee somewhere in Virginia, called him out on the subject of a National Bank and Internal Improvements, and the following is an extract from his answer. From this, it will be seen that, without an entire abandonment of his former opinions by Mr. *Tyler*, the Democracy have nothing to fear from his course on these two great questions:

"Whether I would or would not exert the *veto*, it will be time enough for me to say when I am either a candidate for, or an expectant of the Presidential office, neither of which I expect ever to be. If your question had been so varied as to have enquired of me what course I would pursue if elevated to the Vice Presidency, and I should be called upon to vote upon a bill for the incorporation of a Bank, you should have had a direct and emphatic answer. As it is, I have only to refer you to my speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States in 1819, on the question of issuing a scire facias against the Bank, and my vote given in the Senate of the United States in 1832, on the question of re-chartering the late Bank, (*against it.*)

"That Congress has a right to impose duties on merchandize imported, none can deny. The rate of duties, you are well aware, is called a *tariff of duties*. The power "to lay duties" is given by the Constitution in express terms. The right to select the articles of import on which to levy the duties, is unquestionable. Every duty imposed, operates *pro tanto* as a bounty on the production of the same article at home, and it has been considered a wise policy on the part of all Administrations so to impose the duties as to advance the production of such articles as were of national importance. I certainly do not doubt the policy or expediency of such a course. The duties, however, should be laid with reference to the revenue, except where they are laid to counteract the policy of a foreign Government, and with a view to the regulation of trade. I have no hesitation in saying that I regard the compromise law as obligatory on the country, and that I am resolved, so far as it depends on myself, to carry out its provisions in good faith.

On Internal Improvements he says:

"This question is a mere abstraction in the present condition of the Treasury, for there is no money there to carry out any system of Internal Improvements. My votes are repeatedly recorded on the journals of Congress against the power of Congress over this subject, in all phases and aspects, as well in regard to roads and canals, as to harbors and rivers. The first, viz: appropriations to roads and canals, have well nigh entirely ceased, while annual appropriations, to a large amount, have been made to harbors and rivers, with the sanction and approval of the President of the United States."

"*Roil Road Stock.*—On Wednsday last, five shares of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Stock, sold at public sale in this county, for sixty-four dollars per share, at nine months credit. In August last, eleven shares sold in this place for forty-five dollars 12½ cents per share, at twelve months credit, for which $100 per share had been paid."

Tarborough Press

Let the People of this Congressional District mark the above. This is one of the Roads upon which Col. Barringer helped to lavish *three hundred thousand dollars* of the People's money last winter; and what is now its condition?—Why, its Stock is selling at a *depreciation* of *thirty-six cents in the dollar*, at nine months credit!

United States Bank.—It is stated in some of the northern papers, that the Committee lately appointed to investigate the affairs of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, estimate the value of the Stock at $40 per share, including as part of its assets the State Stocks held by it, and for a great portion of which the Bank has never paid.

The notes of the Bank were selling in Philadelphia on the 7th inst., at a depreciation of 14 and 14½ per cent.

Since the above was in type, we have received in the New York papers a synopsis of the Report on the condition of the Bank. The facts brought to light by the Committee, (all friends of the Bank) are absolutely astounding, and exhibit a degree of corruption on the part of those who have had the management of that institution never before equalled in this country. The Bank never can resume again;—it is worse than insolvent.

We have only room now for the following notice of the Committee's Report, which we find in the New York HERALD, a "Whig" paper:

Passing over the mass of the details of active and suspended debt, the committee stated that but a small proportion were regular mercantile transactions; and the report stated that under this head 48 individuals and firms owed upwards of $20,000 each; 15 upwards of $50,000 each; and 9 upwards of $100,000 each. In another part, it was said that 52 individuals had loans of more than $20,000 each, and that four others had loans amounting to $560,000.

The relative statements of the bank were then given, for the years 1836-39 and 41. On loans of $12,000,000 raised in Europe, there was a loss of more than $1,000,000, produced mainly by the disadvantageous circumstances under which these loans were raised. Mr. Jaudon received $7,000 a year as cashier, and when he was appointed agent in England the bank allowed him $5,000 for loss on the sale of his furniture in this city, and more than $1,000 for the expenses of himself and family in going to London. $20,000 was named in one place as having been paid to Barings. $1,000 a year had been paid to Mr. Jaudon's brother for his services. The sums for foreign agents' expenses, up to 1841, we understand to have been $178,044 07; and not to enter into details, we also understood that the whole sum for foreign agency and loan expenses in Europe, from the appointment of Mr. Jaudon in England to the same date, was $335,975. The bank had borrowed more money in Europe than it had of active debt in America. In one year, 1837, the loans had increased more than $7,000,000, while the discounts had decreased about $9,000,000.

Several officers of the bank had engaged in large operations with money obtained from the bank, and large sums have been loaned to speculations and undertakings by companies, in which they had been engaged, and large sums lost. Buisness men had not been assisted as they should have been. From March, 1835, the power had in a great measure passed from the directors into the hands of the officers of the bank, who formed themselves into a kind of exchange committee. They did pretty much as they liked, and kept no books, very few vouchers, and much of the large business they tranacted did not appear on the discount books. In March, 1836, the bills receivable were about $6,000,000; in 1837, $8,000,000; in 1838, $7,000,000; in 1839, $6,000,000; in 1840, $4,041,700; and in 1841, they were reduced to only $176,954! These bill accounts had been settled in various ways, or transferred under other heads. Included in the above, twenty-one individuals, firms and companies, had received $100,000 each and upwards; and one firm, within a certain time, upwards of $400,000. The report went on to cite particular cases, in which certain ex-officers of the Bank had become indebted to the institution in very large sums, all of which were named, and had settled their accounts by stocks, rail-way shares, lands, &c.

The history of the great cotton speculations of the bank in connection with the well known firms at Liverpool, was then entered upon. In 1837, up to July, we understood the amount advanced for the purchase of cotton was $2,188,000, and that the whole of the cotton transactions were $8,900,000. In the first periods of the great cotton speculations, a profit was realized—but by the last shipments, $900,000 had been lost. Several of the ex-officers of the bank were described as having settled large amounts with Texas bonds, Vicksburg stock, land lots and similar securities, mostly at par—when they were released from all liability. There had been large loans and transactions for years, on the part of the officers, without the sanction of the directors. An ex-officer had taken a loan of $500,000 of the Reading Railroad, in his individual capacity, and the bank had afterwards assumed the responsibility. In the profit and loss account, an item in relation to bank notes, amounting to $400,000 was deemed by the Committee to be unsatisfactory. Another item of $600,000 had not been properly accounted for, and letters had been addressed to those of the ex-officers who were presumed to be in a condition to explain the mode in which the $600,000 had been expended—but no replies had yet been received.

Upon this Report, the Rich. Enquirer remarks:

"The late Report of the Bank of the U. S. startles even those who suspected the worst. The N. York American (Whig) calls it '*an awful Report.*' And yet there are politicians who, with this awful warning before their eyes, are anxious to plunge headlong into another monstrous Bank abyss. 'Mortality too almost dumb.'"

THE NEW INAUGURAL.

Our remarks in another article, concerning the former opinions of President TYLER, on the Bank, &c., would not have been made, had we when writing them been in possession of his Inaugural address, which appears on the preceding page. We fondly hoped, (knowing Mr. Tyler's former opinions on the subject) that the melancholy event which has lately shrouded our land in mourning, had spared us the calamity of another National Bank, at least for the next four years. But from this address of Mr. Tyler it is evident that he has thrown himself into the arms of the Federal leaders by whom he is surrounded;—has turned his face upon all his old Democratic associates, and intends in his administration to abandon all his former Republican principles—principles which he has maintained under all circumstances throughout a public life of more than thirty years! Our readers can examine the address and form their own opinions of it—but we warn the Democracy to expect nothing from the administration of Mr. Tyler—he was a Democrat once, and a State Rights man of the strictest order; but when we see him in the Inaugural denouncing the Sub-Treasury as unwise and oppressive, and pledging himself to sanction any measure that Congress may pass for "*restoring a sound circulating medium,*" when all know that the only antagonist measure to the Sub-Treasury is a *National Bank*, it is time for Democrats to arm in opposition;—it shows plainly that he has made an inglorious sacrifice of his long cherished principles at the shrine of Federalism. If he can sanction a *Bank*, after having *twice voted against* such an institution strictly on Constitutional grounds, and after having denounced the whole system as radically opposed to the genius of our free institutions, what can we expect from him on the subject of a Tariff, Internal Improvements, Assumption of State Debts, and all the other darling schemes of the Federal Party? *nothing* but what we might expect from Daniel Webster himself.

It is beneath the dignity of the statesman, to attempt to shield his apostacy from principle by parading the authority of *great names*. But this is the evident purpose of Mr. Tyler, when he states that, "in deciding upon the adaptation of all such measures (to restore a sound circulating medium) to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example." Does not every intelligent reader at once see that his object is to cover his apostacy with a reference to the great error of Mr. Madison's life, the signing of the Bank Bill?—an act which Mr. Tyler himself at the time it was done disapproved in the most strong and emphatic manner.

But we have said enough of this Inaugural at this time;—we shall now only exclaim with the Charleston Mercury—

"If Mr. TYLER, after denouncing a bank as unconstitutional, mischievous and unnecessary—after publicly referring a Committee last summer to those declarations as the exponent of his present principles, has given private assurances that he will support a bank, he has practiced a piece of infamous duplicity that will load him with the contempt of every high minded man of every party in the United States."

The Federal papers are introducing the terms "*Administration Party*," as applied to themselves, and "*the opposition*," as applied to the Democratic Party. We protest against this. We are not to be called "the opposition;" because the Democracy do not intend to wage a factious opposition to any and all the measures of the new Administration;—this would be imitating the conduct of the Federalists towards Mr. Van Buren. Whatever the new administration does right, we will approve, and only oppose such measures as we believe wrong. Our only true cognomen is the *Democratic Party*.

This *ruse*, if it may be called such, reminds us of the *compliment* paid by Gov. MOREHEAD in one of his Speeches to the Democrats of old Lincoln. He told them that they would all be Harrison men as soon as he was elected; for, said he, you have been so used to calling yourselves *Administration* men, that the change will take place without your knowing it! This was about upon a par with Gov. M's. other humbug about public functionaries sleeping on "French Bedsteads."

The Duty imposed on Office-Seekers.—The Washington GLOBE, of March 16, says: "It is understood that all the office-seekers have been sent back, with *promises* that they may look out for their *rewards after the Congressional Election.* This will set an hundred to work for one place, which probably none will get at last." So, the People may look out for more "hard cider" spouting from these *office-hating* office-hunters.

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA.

The surrender by the acting Governor of Virginia, of the forger *Curry*, to the authorities of New York, seems to have had no effect in bringing Gov. *Seward* to a sense of his duty to the Constitution and the rights of Virginia under it. In a message sent to the Legislature of New York, on the 26th ultimo, Gov. Seward taks new grounds for refusing to comply with the demand of Virginia for the delivery of the negro stealers, and such as will plainly show to the People of the South what they may expect from the northern Federalists. He distinctly denies that any one human being has any right to hold property in another—which shows him to be an abolitionist of the most ultra character. In his message, Gov. Seward reiterates his determination not to comply with the demand of Virginia, under any view of the case, and speaks of the negro stealing felons, as "humble individuals who are pursued by the Governor of Virginia as felons for the offence of being seamen on board a ship in which a negro *secreted himself* in order to escape from slavery." This matter may yet lead to serious consequences.

Practice versus Profession.—The late President was greatly abused by the Federalists for appointing to office men who had just been defeated in elections before the People. They said it was a dangerous procedure for the President to confer office on those whom the People would not trust. Well, the new administration was hardly in power before it appointed to important offices *Ogden Hoffman* and *Edward Curtis*, of New York City, and *Joseph C. Noyes*, of Maine, all of whom had just been rejected by the People as Candidates for re-election to Congress! What has become of the wrath of the Whig press?

We take great pleasure in acknowledging the reception of the March No. of the "*Farmers' Register*," the prospectus and conditions of which will be found in our advertising columns. The Register is an old acquaintance of ours, and we have ever esteemed it as decidedly the most valuable agricultural work in the country—neat in its typography, edited with spirit and ability, and embracing in its contributors the most able agricultural writers in the country. The enterprising publishers, having recently united the Carolina Planter with the Farmers' Register, have issued a neat *weekly* sheet of 16 octavo pages, containing the same matter of the monthly publication. We hope their enterprise will be most amply rewarded. We shall be glad to receive and forward the names of any of our friends who may desire a cheap and valuable agricultural paper.

The contents of the March No. will be found below:

CONTENTS OF FARMERS' REGISTER, NO. 3, VOL. 9.

Original Communications: Hussey's reaper; Chemical and geological account of the Shocco Springs; Ice mountain of Hampshire county, Va.: Modes of measuring grain; New and successful mode of guarding peach trees from the worm; Editorial on the currency; Remarks on the "Prize Essay" of Doct. Wm. L. Horton; Specie-paying and non-specie-paying Banks; Northern opinions of southern agriculture and agricultural publications; Long continued action of calcareous manures, and particularly in preventing rust in wheat; Sugar beet and white carrot. Mr. Ronaldson's imported seeds and implements; Monthly commercial report.

Selections: Poudrette as a manure; Poudrette; Make the wind work; Glanders and farcy; Watering places—hoof ail; The cultivation of hemp in Kentucky; Improved breed of hogs; Fourth agricultural meeting of Massachusetts—Live stock; Burn your cotton stalks; Fruit trees; Good work; To prevent rats from cutting holes through floors and doors; Agricultural society; Economy in candles; Live stock—Durhams, Ayrshire and native breeds of cattle; Hogs, horses, sheep and cattle; Liquid leather; Draining; Prepared night soil manure; The currency—as connected with the interests of agriculture; Influence of native magnesia on vegetation; Thorough draining; Marquis of Tweeddale's drain-tiles machine; Productiveness of pumpkins; Mr. Allen's piggery; Culture of rice grass (Leersia orizoides); Vegetable tallow; Rohan potato; Synopsis of the culture of rice on Black river; What will an acre yield in silk; Most suitable soil for apple trees; Frozen well; Heavy Berkshire hogs; Method of planting and managing peach orchards; Lime; Remedy for kidney worms; Essay on the cultivation of tobacco, and the management of the plantation.

Mr. Wm. C. Preston.—This *renegade*, who has so long and so insultingly contemned the sentiments of the high-minded citizens of South Carolina, by holding on to a seat as Senator in Congress against positive instructions, is about to be "treed" at last. Primary meetings are now being held in every District in the State, and Resolutions adopted by the *People themselves*, instructing Mr. Preston to vote against a National Bank, Internal Improvements, Clay's Land Bill, and any increase of the Tariff, and demanding an immediate answer from him whether he will obey or not. This is applying the axe to the root of the tree, and we hope soon to see this renegade get his walking papers, and no longer hail as "the Massachusetts Senator from South Carolina." It is also proposed to call an extra session of the Legislature, in case Congress should charter a Bank, or raise the Tariff, to declare the acts null and void, and to place the State in a posture to resist their execution. Let South Carolina take this stand, and she will find the whole Democracy of the South cordially with her.

Federal views of the Inaugural.—The Federal presses all praise the Inaugural Address, as a matter of course;—but its beauties are very differently viewed by different members of the party. For instance, at a late meeting of Federalists and renegade State Rights men at Halifax, in this State, a Resolution was adopted approving the Inaugural, *because* they believe its doctrines "to be in strict accordance with the principles of Mr. Jefferson,"—while the Boston *Courier*, the leading Federal paper in Massachusetts, approving it in the main, regrets that Gen. Harrison should have made any reference to Mr. Jefferson's doctrines at all, and implores him "to forget Mr. Jefferson and all his principles as soon as possible." The Editors of the Greensborough Patriot can set this down with their other "scrape" on the same subject.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.

The Steamship ACADIA arrived at Boston on the 7th instant, 18½ days from Liverpool. The Boston STATESMAN, Extra, says:

"The foreign news received by the Acadia is of very deep interest and importance. The latest English papers are chiefly occupied with the American news taken out by the Columbia, which steamer arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 16th ult. The most intense anxiety was manifested in every quarter, to learn how affairs stood in this country when the Columbia left Boston; and after the news was published it appears not to have given very general satisfaction."

The following appears in all the London papers:

"We have this day learnt that our government, in order to prepare for any emergency that may spring out of the case of McLeod, (and if the republic execute him we do not think there is a man in this United Kingdom but will demand justice) have directed six regiments to hold themselves in readiness to embark for North America—two of which are the 19th and 84th Regiments now in Ireland. It is also stated in private letters from the first circles in Paris, that Lord Granville officially announced to M. Guizot that the English Government would find it necessary to send ten sail of the line to the same quarter. Of course a fleet of steamers will form a part of such an expedition."

Thomas L. Clingman is out in opposition to the Hon. *James Graham*, in the mountain Congressional District. They are both Federalists of "the first water;" but of the two, we hope to see Mr. Clingman elected. He is a young man of decided talents, and so modest and retiring in his manners, that it will require his being pushed forward by the people into some important public station to let the world know what really great men we have "in the mountains of North-Carolina."

Hon. *Augustine Sheperd*, (Fed.) and Colonel *David S. Reid*, (Dem.) of Rockingham County, are the Candidates in the Stokes District. Hope Col. *David* may not find himself leaning on a broken *Reid*.

Gen. *James J. McKay* (Dem.) is again a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Wilmington District—no opposition.

Gen. *James B. Whitfield*, of Lenoir County, is the Democratic candidate to succeed Mr. Charles Shepard in the Newbern District,

"Why did the Banks in North Carolina suspend specie payments? Can any of our friends in that State solve this question? The Editor of the *Observer*, at Fayettville, says, "that an excessive issue of notes is among the last reasons which can be properly assigned for the suspension in this State." He goes on to say also, that "our Banks did not suspend for want of specie." Well, if they had not issued too much paper, and if it was not for want of specie, we should be pleased to learn what could have created the neccessity. We can conceive no other reasons which would render such a course necessary."—*Camden Journal.*

Why, Mr. Journal, "the interests of the country" require the Banks *not* to pay their debts. Do you not know that the Banks have become the masters of the People? It's so in this State, at least. If they were to suspend entirely and refuse to pay *their* debts, and harrass and ruin those who owe *them*, we believe our Federal Legislators would opprove it all

Married,

In this town, on Thursday evening the 15th inst., by the Rev. John Caldwell, Mr. *William H. Todd* to Miss *Sophia R.*, daughter of Wm. A. Todd, Esq.

"Fee received"—O, K!

Died,

In this county, on the 17th instant, after a long and painful illness, *Colonel Evan Alexander*, aged about 44 years, leaving a disconsolate wife and seven children to mourn the loss of their best earthly benefactor. The deceased once represented this county in the State Legislature; he was a good neighbor, an honest man, and universally beloved by his acquaintances.

Lectures on Ventriloquism,

With illustrative exercises—for TWO evenings only, 20th and 21st inst., at Col. Alexander's Hotel.

DR. H. ROSENBU, celebrated as a most accomplished Ventriloquist, and who recently gave such universal satisfaction with his beautiful and inimitable representation of the *Singing of Birds*, having procured a room at Col Alexander's Hotel, will deliver his Lectures, accompanied with his astonishing and highly amusing Ventriloquial Exercises. For particulars, see bills. ☞ Tickets 50 cents. Children half price. ☞ To commence at half past 7, and continue two hours. [April 20, 1841.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

CHARLOTTE

COACH AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully tenders his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in business in this place. He would at the same time make it known, that he still carries on a Shop at his old stand nearly opposite the Jail, and has on hand an assortment of Furniture in his line unsurpassed, for workmanship and style, by any similar establishment in the southern country. His manufactures consist, in part, of

Open and Close Family Carriages, Barouches, Buggys, Sulkeys, Gigs, and Carryalls,

Of all patterns, and at prices which cannot fail to suit those who wish to purchase. And as he uses none but materials of the very best quality, and has in his employ workmen of experience and known capacity, the undersigned will feel no hesitation in warranting his work, as to durability, if carefully used.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and at moderate charges.

Owing to the "pressure of the times," the undersigned now offers his manufactures at prices which, he hopes, will not fail to induce purchasers to give him a call. CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....s

POETRY.

From the Seneca Falls Democrat.

FLOWERS.

Oh! they looked upward in every place
Through this beautiful world of ours,
And dear as a smile on an old friend's face
Is the smile of the bright, bright flowers!
They tell us of wand'rings by woods and streams;
They tell us of lanes and trees;
But the children of showers and sunny beams
Have lovelier tales than these—
The bright, bright flowers!

They tell us of a season when men were not,
When earth was by angels trod,
And leaves and flowers in every spot,
Burst forth at the call of God.
When spirits, singing their hymns at even,
Wandered by wood and glade,
And the Lord look'd down from the highest heaven,
And blessed what he had made—
The bright, bright flowers!

That blessing remaineth upon them still,
Though often the storm-cloud lowers,
And frequent tempests may soil and chill
The gayest of earth's flowers.
When Sin and Death, with their sister, Grief,
Made a home in the hearts of men,
The blessing of God on each tender leaf
Preserved in their beauty then—
The bright, bright flowers!

The lily is lovely as when it slept
On the waters of Eden's lake;
The woodbine breathes sweetly as when it crept
In Eden from brake to brake.
They were left as the proof of the loveliness
Of Adam and Eve's first home;
They are here as a type of the joys that bless
The just in the world to come—
The bright, bright flowers!

MISCELLANY.

From the Ladies' Companion.

THE RESCUE—AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY ROBERT HAMILTON.

It was an autumnal evening; the forests had begun to don their mantles of gorgeous colors. The fields shorn of their harvest treasures, lay like golden lockets in the rich and mellow sunset.—The noble Highlands, like jiant warriors, clothed in their panoply of rock and foliage, threw their sullen shadown far out upon the bosom of the glorious Hudson, who, rolling on in his path of beauty, gleamed like a fallen rainbow in the innumerable tints of accidental glory. Far in the distance towered the venerable Cro'nest, begirt with a diadem of purple and gold. The first star was twinkling on the brow of twilight, deep dark clouds were encircling the zone of creation, rock and mountain, tree and shrub, hill, dale, valley and rivulet, all commingled in one hazy softness, rendering it a scene of indescribable loveliness, beautiful as in those days of primitive innocence, ere sin was known, or desolation and decay had fallen upon the blossoms of our earthly Eden. Such was the evening when a barge was seen to leave the promontory of West Point, in the neighborhood of which we locate our narrative, in the year 1782. In it were several persons attired in the military costume of that period, who, with well-measured strokes of their oars, made it dart over the golden waters like a ray of light. In the stern was seated a man of about fifty years of age; his head was uncovered, and revealed to view a wide and capacious brow; his features were marked and masculine; his mouth which was peculiarly characterized by a closeness of the lips, gave to him a look of determination, yet which in no way impaired the mild and merciful expression that reigned over his general aspect. Like the others in the boat, he wore a dark blue coat, with broad buff facings closely buttoned to the throat, heavy golden epauletts, buckskin small clothes, high military boots, with spurs of steel, while a belt of buff encircled his waist, in which was fixed a straight sword. Such was the costume of the personage who was destined to achieve the liberty of his country, and to burst the fetters of oppression. Reader, need we say who it was? In your "mind's eye," does he not stand before you? Is not his name the watchword of your independence, and his memory enshrined in the heart of every son of freedom? It was George Washington.

As the barge gained the opposite bank, one of the rowers leaped ashore, and made it fast to the root of a willow which hung its broad thick branches over the river. The rest of the party then landed, and uncovering, saluted their commander, who respectfully returned their courtesy.

"By ten o'clock you may expect me," said Washington. "Be cautious—look well that you are not surprised. These are no times for trifling."

"Depend upon us," replied one of the party.

"I do," he responded, and bidding them farewell, departed along the bank of the river.

That evening a party was to be given at the house of one of his old and valuable friends, to which he, with several other American officers, had been invited. It was seldom that he participated in festivity, more especially at that period, when every moment was fraught with danger; nevertheless, in respect to an old acquaintance, backed by the solicitations of Ruby Rugsdale, the daughter of the host, he had consented to relax from the toils of military duty, and honor the party, for a few hours, with his presence.

After continuing his path for some distance along the river's side, he struck off into a narrow road, bordered thickly with brushwood, tinged with a thousand dyes of departed summer—here and there a grey crag peeped out from the foliage, over which the green ivy and scarlet woodbine hung in wreathy dalliance; at other places, the arms of the chestnut and mountain ash met in leafy fondness, and cast a gloom deep almost as night. Suddenly a crashing among the branches was heard, and like a deer, a young Indian girl bounded into the parth, and stood full in his presence. He started back with surprise, and laid his had upon his sword—but the Indian only fell upon her knees, placed her finger on her lips, and by a sign with her hand forbade him to proceed.

"What seek you, my wild flower?" said the General. She started to her feet, drew a small tomahawk from her belt of wampum, and imitated the acts of scalping an enemy—then again waving her hand as if forbidding him to advance, she darted into the bushes, leaving him lost in amazement.

"There is danger," said he to himself, after a short pause, and recovering from his surprise.—"That Indian's manner betokens me no good, but my trust is in God—he has never yet deserted me;" and resuming his path, he shortly after reached the mansion of Rufus Rugsdale.

His appearance was the signal for joy among the party assembled, each of whom vied with the other to do him honor. Although grave in council, and bold in war, yet in the bosom of domestic bliss no one knew better how to render himself agreeable. The old were cheered by his consolatory words; the young by his mirthful manner; nor even in gallantry was he wanting, when it added to the virtuous spirit of the hour. The protestations of friendship and welcome were warmly tendered to him by the host. Fast and thickly the guests were assembling—the smile, the laugh, and the mingling music, rose joyously around. The twilight was fast merging into night, but a thousand lamps of sparkling beauty gave the brilliancy of day to the scene; all was happiness—bright eyes and blooming faces were every where beaming; but, alas! a serpent was lurking among the flowers.

In the midst of the hiliarity, the sound of a cannon burst suddenly upon the ear, startling the guests, and suspending the dance. Washington and the officers looked at each other with surprise; but their fears were soon dispelled by Rugsdale assuring them it was only a discharge of ordnance in honor of his distinguished visitors. The joy of the moment was again resumed, but the gloom of suspicion had fallen upon the spirit of Washington, who now sat in moody silence apart from the happy throng.

A slight tap upon his shoulder at length roused him from his abstraction, and looking up he perceived the person of the Indian standing in the bosom of a myrtle bush, close to his side.

"Ha! again here!" he exclaimed with astonishment, but she motioned him to be silent, and kneeling at his feet, presented him with a boquet of flowers. Washington received it, and was about to place it in his breast, when she grasped him firmly by the arm, and pointing to it, said in a whisper—"*Snake! Snake!*" and the next moment mingled with the company, who appeared to recognize and welcome her as one well known and esteemed.

Washington regarded the boquet with wonder; he saw nothing in it to excite his suspicion; her words and singular appearance had, however, sunk deeply into his heart, and looking closer upon the nosegay to his surprise he saw a small piece of paper in the midst of the flowers. Hastily he drew it forth, and confused and horror-stricken, read, "*Beware!—You are betrayed!*" It was now apparent that he was within the den of the tiger; but to quit it abruptly, might only draw the consummation of the treachery the speedier upon his head. He resolved, therefore, to disugise his feelings, and trust to that Power which had never forsaken him. The festivities were again renewed, but almost momentarily interrupted by a second sound of the cannon. The guests now began to regard each other with distrust, while many and moody were the glances cast upon Rugsdale, whose countenance began to show symptoms of uneasiness, while ever and anon he looked from the window out upon the broad green lawn which extended to the river's edge, as if in expectation of some one's arrival.

"What can detain them!" he muttered to himself. "Can they have deceived me? Why answer they not the signal?" At that moment a bright flame rose from the river, illuminating for a moment, the surrounding scenery, and showing a small boat filled with persons, making towards the shore. "All's well," he continued; "in three minutes I shall be the possessor of a coronet, and the cause of the Republic to be no more." Then gaily turning to Washington he said, "come General, pledge me to the success of our arms." The eye of Rugsdale at that moment encountered the scrutinizing look of Washington, and sunk to the ground; his hand trembled violently, even to so great a degree as to partly spill the contents of his goblet. With difficulty he conveyed it to his lips, then retiring to the window, he waved his hand which action was immediately responded to by a third sound of the cannon, at the same moment the English anthem, "God save the King," burst in full volume upon the ear, and a band of men attired in British uniform, with their faces hidden by masks, entered the apartment. The American officers drew their swords; but Washington, cool and collected, stood with his arms folded on his breast, quietly remarking to them, "Be calm, gentlemen; this is an honor we did not anticipate." Then, turning to Rugsdale, said, "Speak, sir; what does this mean?"

"It means," replied the traitor, placing his hand upon the shoulder of Washington, "that you are my prisoner. In the name of King George, I arrest you!"

"Never!" exclaimed the General.—"We may be cut to pieces, but surrender we will not. Therefore give way," and he waved his sword to the guard, who stood with their muskets levelled, as if ready to fire, should they attempt to escape. In an instant were their weapons reversed, and dropping their masks, to the horror of Rugsdale, and the agreeable surprise of Washington, his own brave party whom he had left in the barge, stood revealed before him.

"Seize that traitor!" exclaimed the commander. "In ten minutes from this moment, let him be a spectacle between heaven and earth." The wife and daughter clung to his knees in supplication; but an irrevocable oath had passed his lips, that never again should treason receive his forgiveness after that of the miscreant Arnold. "For my own life," he said, while the tears rolled down his noble countenance at the agony of the wife and daughter, "for my own life, I heed not, but the liberty of my native land—the wellfare of millions, demands the sacrifice—for the sake of humanity, I pity him—but by my oath, and now in the presence of Heaven, I swear I will not forgive him."

Like a thunderbolt fell these words upon the hearts of the wife and daughter.—They sank lifeless into the arms of the domestics, and when they recovered to consciousness, Rugsdale had atoned for his treason by the sacrifice of his life.

It appeared that the Indian girl, who was an especial favorite, and domesticated in the family, had overheard the intention of Rugsdale to betray the American General, and other valuable officers, that evening, into the hands of the British; for which purpose, they had been invited to "this feast of Judas." Hating, in her heart, the enemies of America, who had driven her tribe from their native forest, she resolved to frustrate the design, and consequently waylaid the steps of Washington as we have described, but failing in her noble purpose, she had then recourse to the party left in possession of the boat.

Scarcely had she imparted her information, and the shadows of the night closed around, when a company of British soldiers were discovered making their way rapidly toward the banks of the Hudson, within a short distance of the spot where the American party were waiting the return of their commander. Bold in the cause of liberty, and knowing that immediate action would only preserve him, they rushed upon and overpowered them, stripped them of their uniforms and arms, bound them hand and foot, placed them in their boat, and under charge of two of their companions, sent them to the camp at West Point. Having disguised themselves in the habiliments of the enemy, they proceeded to the house of Rugsdale, where, at the appointed time and sign, made known to them by the Indian, they opportunely arrived to the relief of Washington, and the confusion of the traitor.

Thus was the father of his country, by the interposition of Divine Providence, who, in his own words, "never deserted him," saved from captivity; and but for which America might, to this day, have been pressed by the foot of oppression, and her children have bowed the knee to a foreign power.

From the Western-Carolina Temperance Advocate.

MECHANICS.

There is, perhaps, no class in a community whose real worth is less appreciated than mechanics. We hold that every occupation is honorable, that is useful, and it is the manner in which it is followed alone that makes it disreputable. It is a false and ridiculous pride that prompts men to look upon the mechanics and other laboring men in the country as an inferior class of society, and elevates themselves in their own estimation above those who are in reality, every way their superiors. There is an almost universal mistake among parents as to the natural abilities of their children to learn trades. If there happens to be in the family a bright son, he of course must be educated for some learned profession; and if a dull one, he is to be apprenticed to some hard working mechanic with a hope that by this means he may be able to make his way through the world. This error is too often as fatal to the success of the different mechanical branches as it is to the success of the individuals engaged. A dull boy will succeed as well, and usually better in some of what are called the learned professions, as he will in some of the higher branches of mechanical business. It requires good natural parts and a strong active mind to understand well the principles of mechanism, and the physical laws by which those principles are developed and governed. Hence we may easily account for the awkward and unworkmanlike manner in which such a great portion of the mechanical work of our country is done. Boys are put to trades which they have no capacity to learn, their apprenticeship is usually about half as long as it should be, and the consequence is their work through life is bunglingly done. We do not mean to say that all boys should be mechanics, any more than that they all should be pyhsicians, ministers or lawyers; but we do mean that all who are put to intricate trades, be of good natural parts, well educated, and made to serve an apprenticeship long enough to become well acquainted with their business. The too common neglect to educate boys designed for mechanics, beyond the merest elementary principles of an English education, is a great, and in many instances, fatal evil. The laws under which several classes of mechanics are continually operating can only be understood by an acquaintance with the leading principles of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and at least, so much of Mathematics as is embraced in Algebra, Trigenometry, Geometry, and Conic Sections. They should know enough of History to be able to note the origin, trace the progress and mark the changes and improvements in their own branch of business, and enough of Geography and Chronology, to tell the places and times of their occurrence; and while they acquire this information, they will almost necessarily become acquainted to a very great and profitable extent, with all the leading doctrines of natural science.

There never was a more palpable error than that education is unimportant to a mechanic. We know enough men in our country, in the ministry, at the bar, or practicing medicine, who have neither the sense nor education necessary to make a good mechanic; and, we are sorry to add, that in many instances, mechanics have less than they. This comes of the prevalence of the error of which we speak. We would not be understood as undervaluing the learned professions. By no means. For the *office* of the ministry, we have the most profound veneration. For the *profession* of law, and the *science* of medicine, we have the highest respect; but for empty-headed coxcombs who, through the influence of friends, the power of wealth, or to gratify personal vanity, are thrust into these professions because it is thought ungenteel to work, we have the most indescribable contempt. But why this general disposition among such a great portion of the community to raise their sons without subjecting them to manual labor? Is it more genteel to handle a yard-stick than a plaine, to cut tape than wood? to stand about the counter than a work-bench? If it be more refined to make pills than furniture—to shave notes than timber—to measure the cloth than to make the coat, we really must confess our inability to see it. In some instances, we have no doubt, it is owing to a belief on the part of the parents, that their sons can pass more easily through the world with a profession, or as a merchant, than if they were put to a trade, or on a farm. In this the mistake is as great as in the former case. There is a burning anxiety, a health-consuming, and peace destroying diligence and perseverance necessary to success in a professional life, of which the farmer and mechanic know nothing, and five young men are ruined both in character and property, in the mercantile life, to one among mechanics. It is necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the community, that there be farmers to produce the raw material, that there be manufacturers and artizans to throw it into forms convenient and useful, and that there be merchants to distribute it. It is also necessary that there be professional men in every community, but one of these classes is just as necessary as the other, and the distinctions attempted to be made in society, solely on the grounds of occupation, provided that occupation be useful and necessary, is foolish and absurd. Men should always pass on the ground of moral worth, and the country never be cursed with young men raised in idleness and vice, because it was deemed ungenteel to work, while they have neither the mind nor industry for a profession.

Law of overhanging Trees.—A committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, lately made a report, that it is now well settled, that where the trunk of a tree stands upon a man's land, and the fruit and branches overhang another man's property, they nevertheless belong to him upon whose possession the trunk stands. It is true that the overhanging boughs may be considered a trespass or a nuisance, and may be remedied or abated in the proper mode. The neighbor intruded upon may cut down the annoying bouhs, though it should seem there ought to be a previous request to the owner of the tree to abate the nuisance, before the aggrieved party takes the matter in his own hands.

As to whether the owner of the tree may gather the fruit when it falls upon his neighbor's land, the law is unsettled. The better opinion seems to be that he may.—*Sat. Courier.*

Particular matters of fact are the undoubted foundation on which our civil and natural knowledge is built.

Statistics worth Knowing.—In Great Britain the number of individuals in a state to bear arms, from the age of 16 to 60, is 2,774,847. The number of marriages is about 98,030 yearly; and it has been reckoned, that in 63 of these unions, there were only three which had no issue. The number of deaths is about 322,700 yearly, which makes nearly 25,592 monthly, 6,298 weekly, 914 daily, and 40 hourly. The deaths among the women, are in proportion to the men, as 50 to 54. The married women live longer than those who continue in celebacy. In the country, the mean term of the number of children produced by each marriage is four: in towns, the proportion is seven for every two marriages. The number of married women is, to the general number of individuals of the sex, as one to three; and the number of married men to that of all the individuals of the male sex, as three to five.—The number of widows is, to that of widowers, three to one; but the number of widows who marry again is, to that of widowers in the same case, as seven to four. The individuals who inhabit elevated situations live longer than those who reside in less elevated places. The half of the individuals die before attaining the age of 17 years. The number of twins is, to that of ordinary birth, as 1 to 65. According to calculations founded upon the bills of mortality, one individual only in 3,126 attains the age of 100 years. The number of births of the male sex is, to that of the female sex, as 96 to 95.—*Edinburg Philosophical Journal.*

Not to be Beat.—The following stump speech is taken from the Tennessee Whig, published at Jonesboro,' and is about as high-flown a specimen of the highly-concentrated style of stump speaking so fashionable in the Southwest as we have seen in a twelvemonth. As such productions are rarely met with, we give it an insertion:

Fellow-Citizens: I didn't come here to make a speech at this time, but only just to extinguish myself as a candidate. Gentlemen, I am the floating candidate for the superfluous district, and I only want to make a few remarks at this time. A good many of you, gentlemen, has never seen me before, and I merely want to state my views upon the questions to be agitated. Gentlemen, I was born in the county of Sullivan, and fotched up in Knox, without parentage, and if it hadn't been for the goodness of God and several gentlemen, who tuck me when an orphan boy at 21 years of age, and gin me education, I might have been as ignorant as the common people, or you, gentlemen.

Gentlemen, my father was a patriarch of the revolution, and I am a patriarch. Gentlemen, my father stained the wall of America with his blood, and when General Jackson killed the Indians at New Orleans, I waded up to my knees in mud. Gentlemen, I am opposed to Nullification. Gentlemen, I would rather be a gally-pot slave than a Nullifier. Gentlemen, I ant got time to give you my views now, and I will call on you in a few days; but, gentlemen, there was a set of big Bugs here who are trying to put me down, but, gentlemen, I defy 'em. Gentlemen, I have always been for liberty, independence and glory. Gentlemen, I hope to be delivered out of the hands of the bullrushes.

Gentlemen, it will be surmised that I should revulge my views of State policy. I go against the whole allegation of publican provements, inclosing this Cincinnati Tennessee Charleston Road of rails. General Jackson says the scheme won't do, and it looks reasonable. Gentlemen, three or four monstrous parties are now forming in our country, federalists, nullifires, republicans and democrats. Federalists are so called from one Frederick, king of all the Russias, and are in favor of burning blue lights on the sea coast instead of the common whale oil, and they go for holding all conventions at Hartford. Nullifiers are opposed to the old thirteen States, and go in for a distressing insurrection in the South. Republicans are for putting down the doctrine of instructions, and incerping the ballot box.—Democrats are opposed to calling Mr. Van Buren home from Bogota in England, and are of the real Jackson grit, and go the whole hog for silver and gold. Gentlemen, this is my doctrine—and here is an English half dollar I have just drawed from my pocket on which is described my motto, in one of the dead languages, and the motto of every true grit American, "*Eplurisy newman!*"—and which being interpreted means a plurality of new men for office! Gentlemen, I acknowledge my indulgence to you, for your kind obligations to me on this eventful period. Gentlemen, cross over the way with me, and we will get the worth of this half dollar in something that will review the acquaintance.

The Past to the Future.—The following sentence, from President Quincy's address, at the second centennial celebration of the settlement of Boston, is significant and impressive:—"The great comprehensive truths, written in letters of living light on every page of our history.—the language addressed by every past age of New England to all future ages, is this,—*Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom;—freedom none but virtue, virtue none but knowledge, and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge has any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanction of the Christian religion.*"

He who never knows pain, knows but the half of pleasure. The lot of whatever is most noble on the earth below, falls not amid the rosy gardens of the Epicurean. We may envy the man who enjoys and rests, but the smile of Heaven settles rather on the front of him who labors and aspires.

Night and Morning.

Soaking Corn for Horses.—A gentleman who resides in Baltimore county, and who is one of the most successful farmers in our vicinity, informed us a few days since, that he saved at least one third of his corn by the manner in which he fed it out to his horses: He has two hogsheads placed in his cellar, where they are secure from freezing. These he first fills with corn in the ear, then pours in a sufficient quantity of water to cover the corn. After the ears have been thoroughly soaked he commences feeding, gives to his horses *two-thirds* of the usual quantity allowed. As one of these hogsheads becomes empty, he refills it; and by the time the other is empty the one last filled is sufficiently soaked for use. In this way the cobs become so softened that the horses consume the whole of them, and they are thus made to add fully one third to his stock of food. He assures us that the horses eat the cobs with avidity, keep in good order, and are just as competent to perform plantation labor as when they consumed the grain alone. The success of our informant should stimulate his agricultural brethren to follow his example, as the labor of preparation is nothing compared with the great saving effected.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

MAIL

Arrangements at Charlotte.

The Southern Mail arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays a 2 o'clock, P. M., and departs North at 3 same day.

The Northern Mail arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays at 10 p. m., and departs South next days at 3 a. m.

The Camden Mail arrives Fridays and Sundays at 6 p. m., and departs Sundays and Thursdays at 6 a. m.

The Lincolnton Mail arrives Mondays and Fridays at 8 p. m., and departs next days at 4 a m.

The Statesville Mail arrives on Fridays at 6 p. m., and departs next days at 4 a. m.

The Beatty's Ford Mail arrives Mondays at 6 p. m., and departs next days at 6 a. m.

The Steel Creek Mail arrives Thursdays at 6 p. m., and departs Tuesdays at 6 a. m.

The Wadesborough Mail arrives Thursdays at 11 a. m., and returns immediately.

The Providence Mail arrives Thursdays at 6 p. m., and leaves next days at 6 a. m.

The Chester Mail arrives Tuesdays at 6 p. m., and departs next days at 6 a. m.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are informed that their Notes and Accounts must be settled by the April Court, or they may be found in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, April, 6th 1841 5—F

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GILBERT COLES, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed.

JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr.

March, 26, 1541. 5—F

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance.* [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid;* and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.,) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fined prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.